

Time-Temperature-Water Content equivalence on dynamic mechanical response of Polyamide 6,6

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Introduction

Reinforced thermoplastics, and especially short glass fiber reinforced polyamides, due to their good stiffness and impact resistance, have been chosen as an alternative solution to metals in automotive or aeronautic applications. More precisely, those kinds of materials used near engine parts of automotives can reduce significantly weight, and so reduce CO₂ gas emission. Reinforced thermoplastic automotive components are submitted to cyclic mechanical loadings in variable environmental conditions in terms of temperature and humidity. Both temperature and water content are known to degrade mechanical properties of the polyamide matrix[1]. To insure a confident mechanical design, the sensitivity of the mechanical response under these conditions have to be taken into account.

Objectives

The aim of this work is to highlight an equivalence between the strain rate, the temperature and the water content effect on the dynamic mechanical response of polyamide 6,6. The idea is to establish an expression of an equivalent strain rate at a temperature and water content of reference, based on WLF theory. Thus, it will be possible to parametrize the constitutive law with that new term, and to relay the triple sensitivity to temperature, strain rate and water content of the polyamide matrix in only one.[2]

Methodology

In the first time, PA66 samples were conditioned in climatic chambers at different relative humidity levels. Moisture uptake was checked by weighting samples during conditioning, to ensure that water equilibrium was reached. DMA analyses were performed in tension. The time-temperature superposition principle could be applied at each water content levels, and master curves have been built up. Then, tensile behaviour was explored with loading-unloading experiments for different sets of conditions in terms of temperatures, strain rates and water content. Local strains were measured using a five dots video extensometer method.

Results and Analysis

As expected [3], increasing the water content results in a steady decrease of glass transition temperature toward a limiting value. This change in glass transition temperature leads to an horizontal shift of master curves in accordance to the water content level. So, a new shift factor can be introduced, called here b_{wc} , and a new relationship has been established giving the equivalent strain-rate at a temperature and water content reference.

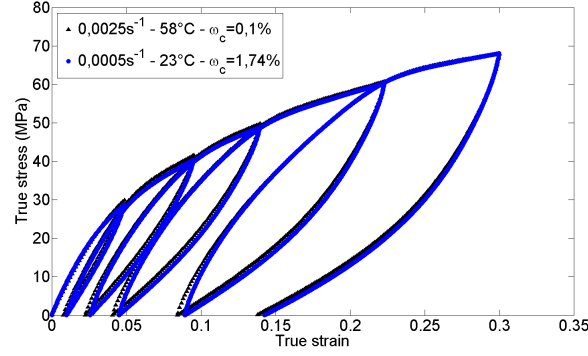


Figure 1: *Time-Temperature-Water content equivalence on tensile load-unload behaviour of Polyamide 6,6 matrix*

Tensile loading-unloading tests have been conducted for different set of conditions (Temperature, water content and strain rate). With two different set of conditions ($[T_1, \omega_{c1}]$, $[T_2, \omega_{c2}]$), it was possible to calculate the equivalent strain-rate $\dot{\epsilon}_{2eq}$ associated to conditions ($[T_2, \omega_{c2}]$) to get the same mechanical response as the test performed at $\dot{\epsilon}_1$ under conditions ($[T_1, \omega_{c1}]$) (see Figure 1).

DMA analyses were performed on hygrothermally conditioned polyamide 6,6 specimens. At each water content level, the time-temperature superposition principle was validated. Master curves thus obtained can be superposed and the time-temperature-water content equivalence principle has been highlighted. Mechanical response equivalence was verified by load-unload tensile tests.

References

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